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New Orgeriine Dictyopharidae from South Africa (Homoptera).

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With 13 Text-figures.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

ONLY four genera have hitherto been recognized as representing the Orgeriinae in South Africa, these being *Risius* Stål, *Capena* Stål, *Strongylodemas* Stål and *Capenopsis* Melichar. To these, four new genera are added in this report. The number of specimens from which our knowledge of this fauna has been derived is very low, but a fair series of two species in one of the new genera described below, taken by B. R. and P. J. Stuckenberg in the Drakensberg Mountains, encourages the hope that further intensive collecting will add to the present meagre total.

The material is of great interest on account of the diversity of its affinities. It is clear that two distinct elements are involved, one with its members showing affinity with Palaearctic and Nearctic genera, but differing in the possession of well-developed tegulae, the other isolated, and typified by its members having tegmina in which the costal vein is well separated from the anterior margin. The latter group is unequally divided, on antennal structure, between *Strongylodemas* and its allies, and *Risius*. It is proposed to recognize this relationship by the erection of three subtribes of Orgeriini, characterized as follows.

(1) (2) Tegmina with costal vein lying along anterior margin. Antennae with second segment bearing more sensoria below its middle line than above . . ORGERIINA
(2) (1) Tegmina with costal vein distinctly submarginal; antennae not as above . . (3)
(3) (4) Antennae with second segment shortly cylindrical, obliquely truncate apically, apparently devoid of sensoria . . . . RISIINA
(4) (3) Antennae with second segment subglobose, with more sensoria above its middle line than below . . . . STRONGYLODEMATINA

The Strongylodematina and Risiina appear to represent a very old element in the South African fauna. The antennal structure in both is different from that of all other Orgeriine genera known to the writer. The antenna of *Risius* seems to have only one possible counterpart, that of the Australian *Austrorgerius collinus* Woodward.

It is regretted that several of the descriptions that follow are incomplete: specimens of South African Orgeriini are so rare, however, and of such exceptional scientific interest, that description of mutilated uniques has been considered justified.

KEY TO THE ORGERIINI OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(1) (2) Tegmina with costal vein lying along anterior margin. Tegulae present (even if almost overlapped by pronotum) . . . . (3)
(2) (1) Tegmina with costal vein clearly submarginal. Tegulae absent . . . (7)
(3) (4) Clypeus in basal portion black, polished and convex . . . *Menenches* n. gen.
(4) (3) Clypeus not as above . . . . (5)
(5) (6) Tegmina distally truncate . . . . *Diasphax* n. gen.
(6) (5) Tegmina distally rounded . . . . *Capena* Stål
(7) (8) Antennae devoid of crateriform sensoria; clypeus not at all inserted into frons, frontoclypeal suture only very obtusely angulate . . . *Risius* Stål
(8) (7) Antennae with crateriform sensoria; clypeus deeply inserted into frons, frontoclypeal suture deeply concave or angulately excavate . . . (9)
(9) (10) Antennae with second segment distinctly produced laterad above insertion of arista . . . . *Tecmar* n. gen.
(10) (9) Antennae with second segment not produced laterad above insertion of arista . (11)
(11) (12) Procoxae expanded laterad; acute or acuminate ventrolaterally . . . (13)
(12) (11) Procoxae not expanded laterad; ventrolateral angle not at all produced *Codon* n. gen.
(13) (14) Pronotum, viewed from above, with lateral margins very short, less than length of disc in middle line, and not nearly half as long as an eye; no callus behind eye . . . . *Strongylodemas* Stål
(14) (13) Pronotum with lateral margins not very short, as long as disc in middle line, and not less than half as long as an eye; a distinct callus behind lower half of eye . . . . *Capenopsis* Melichar

III. DESCRIPTIONS OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

Menenches n. gen.

Head with eyes narrower than pronotum, vertex longer in middle line than broad, produced before eyes, basal margin transverse, lateral margins carinate, subparallel between eyes, apical margin convex, median carina distinct, percurrent. Frons longer in middle line than broad at apex, tricarinate, the sublateral carinae rounding to join median carina basally, scarcely attaining apical margin, median carina percurrent, lateral margins shallowly sinuately diverging to below level of antennae, apical margin almost semicircularly concave; clypeus deeply inserted into frons, disc strongly convex, transversely constricted just basad of middle, with basal portion ecarinate, polished and black, the distal portion medially carinate, rostrum surpassing post-trochanters by length of apical segment, subapical segment nearly twice as long as apical; eyes in side view broadly rounded, ocelli represented only by a scar, antennae with basal segment narrow, ring-like, second segment subglobose, bearing four rows of sensoria on lower surface and a few irregular sensoria dorsally. Pronotum short, anterior margin transverse on disc, excavate behind eyes, lateral margins oblique, posterior margin very feebly subangulately excavate, disc tricarinate, median carina reaching hind margin, lateral discal carinae sinuately curved laterad and reaching hind margin near tegula, a row of four or five pustules near lateral discal carinae sublaterally; lateral margin between eye and costa of tegmen carinate ; ventrolateral lobes rather large ; mesonotum short, about as long as an eye, more than twice as broad as long, extending laterad as far as tegulae, tricarinate, with median carina feeble and lateral carinae strongly diverging basad, disc very weakly concave ; procoxae moderately compressed, distal external angle not at all produced, profemora and mesofemora parallel-sided, rather compressed but not foliately expanded, protibiae longer than profemora with trochanters, post-tibiae with four spines laterally, eight apically, basal metatarsal segment with two large and about 18 small teeth apically, second segment with two large and about 16 small teeth. Tegmina covering only anterior half of second visible abdominal segment, costal margin feebly convex, apical margin more or less truncate ; weakly convex or sinuate, $Sc+R$ and posterior claval vein simple, the remainder rather irregularly forked, a system of dendroid extensions from veins into areoles. Wings absent.

Ninth tergum of female abdomen about as long as fifth tergum, slightly thickened laterally, anal segment of female in dorsal view broadly ovate, almost circular, apical margin shallowly convex, lateral margins more deeply convex, anal style arising a little basad of middle. Pregenital sternite sclerotized only on lateral thirds, membranous on median third. Lateral plates of eighth sternite rather broadly confluent with bases of first valvulae ; first valvulae produced laterally near base in a narrow flattened or subtubular lobe curving latero-cephalad ; third valvulae broadly subovate, strongly inflected mesad in distal half, ventral margin bent inward abruptly at middle.

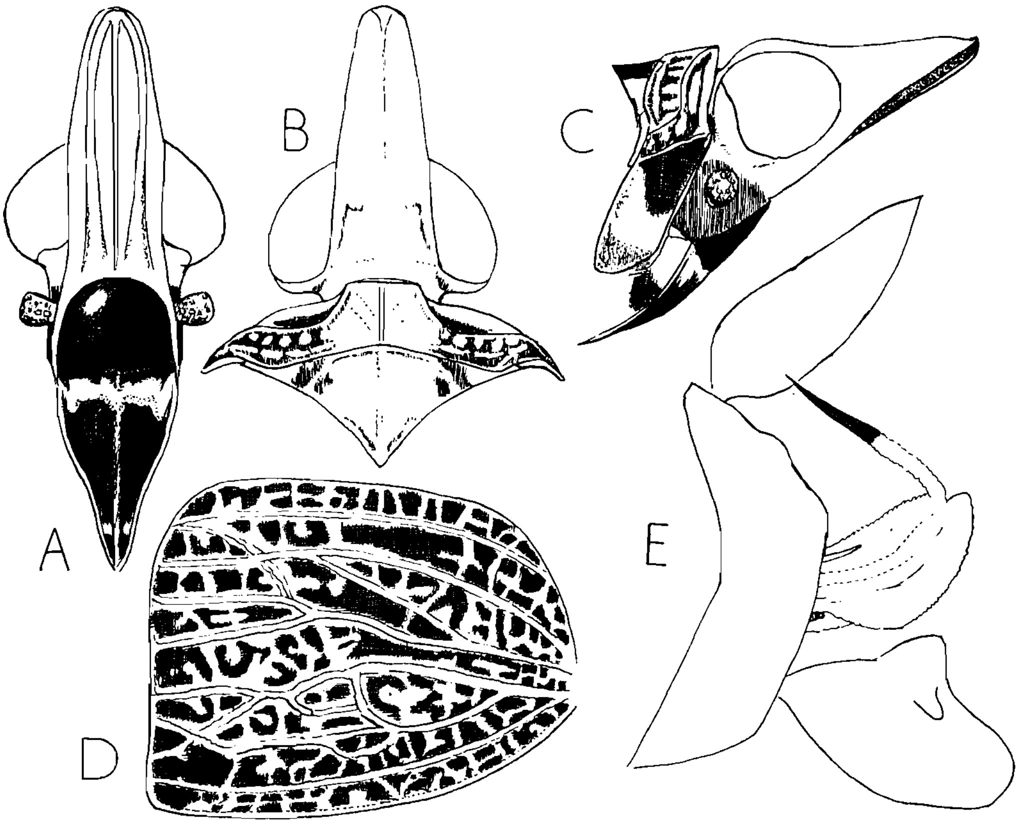
Type species, *Menenches nona* n. sp.

Menenches nona n. sp. Text-fig. 1, A–E.

Vertex longer in middle line than broad (2·1 : 1), produced before eyes for more than length of an eye (about 1·2 : 1) ; frons in profile very shallowly concave. Tegmina with apical margin shallowly sinuate, apical angle subrectangulate.

Piceous ; vertex, frons medially and marginally, sides of head above antennae, a narrow band transversely across clypeus, disc of pronotum, some spots and marbling lateral of disc, an oblique band across ventrolateral lobes, disc and lateral angles of mesonotum, legs marginally, post-tarsi basally, about twelve longitudinal lines on each of last three abdominal segments and anal segment, more or less pale testaceous. Tegmina piceous, dendroid pattern ivory white.

Anal segment of male rather short, in dorsal view slightly longer than broad (about 1·3 : 1), widest distal of middle, apical margin shallowly convex ; in lateral view rather narrow, with dorsal margin feebly sinuate and ventral margin almost straight in basal half, and curved dorsad in distal half. Pygofer moderately long in side view with posterior margin oblique, broadly convex in upper half. Aedeagus moderately long, phallobase in side view, when not inflated, with dorsal margin almost straight, ventral margin strongly convex from base to apex, a short triangular tooth ventrolaterally very near base directed laterad, phallic appendages rather narrowly tubular, emerging subapically and reflected cephalad above phallobase, reaching almost to its base, membranous for most of exposed length, distally sclerotized and acuminate.



TEXT-FIG. 1.
Menenches nona n. sp. A, Frons and clypeus ; B, vertex, pronotum and mesonotum ; C, head, side view ; D, tegmen ; E, male genitalia.

Genital styles in side view ovate, with dorsal margin produced dorsad at middle in a bluntly rounded triangular lobe with a finger-like process, directed caudad, on its outer face.

First valvulae of ovipositor each with laterobasal lobe rather broad, flattened, apically convex, directed laterocephalad.

Male, length, 5·8 mm. Female, length, 7·0 mm.

Holotype male, and one male, Cathedral Peak Forest Reserve, Natal Drakensberg, Fire look-out, grassland on steep slopes, 7,500–7,700 ft.; 1 ♀ Little Berg Summits, *Themeda* grassland, 5,500–6,000 ft.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Indumeni River headwaters 8,500–9,200 ft., iii. 1959, B. R. and P. J. Stuckenberg. Type in Natal Museum.

The genus is recognizable by the characters given in the key. It also stands apart from other genera in the structure of the pregenital (seventh) sternite in the female, and of the lateral portions of the eighth sternite.

Menenches decuma n. sp. Text-fig. 2, A–F.

Vertex longer in middle line than broad (1·2 : 1), produced before eyes for less than half length of an eye ; frons in profile straight, in anterior view with lateral margins almost parallel for most of length, only very weakly diverging distad. Tegmina with apical margin very shallowly convex, apical angle obtusely rounded ; costa marginal throughout, no precostal area present near base; $Sc+R$ usually forked at or just distad of middle of tegmen.

Piceous ; vertex interruptedly on margin and on two spots near base of disc, frons medially, marginally and transversely apically, sides of head interruptedly above antennae, a broad band across middle of clypeus extending on to ventrolateral lobes of pronotum, round spots on pronotal disc, carinae and margins of mesonotum, legs marginally, post-tarsi basally, 10–14 irregular spots on each abdominal tergum, posterior margin of terga and anal segment at base, testaceous. Tegmina piceous, veins testaceous, transverse veinlets and dendroid ornamentation in cells sordid ivory white.

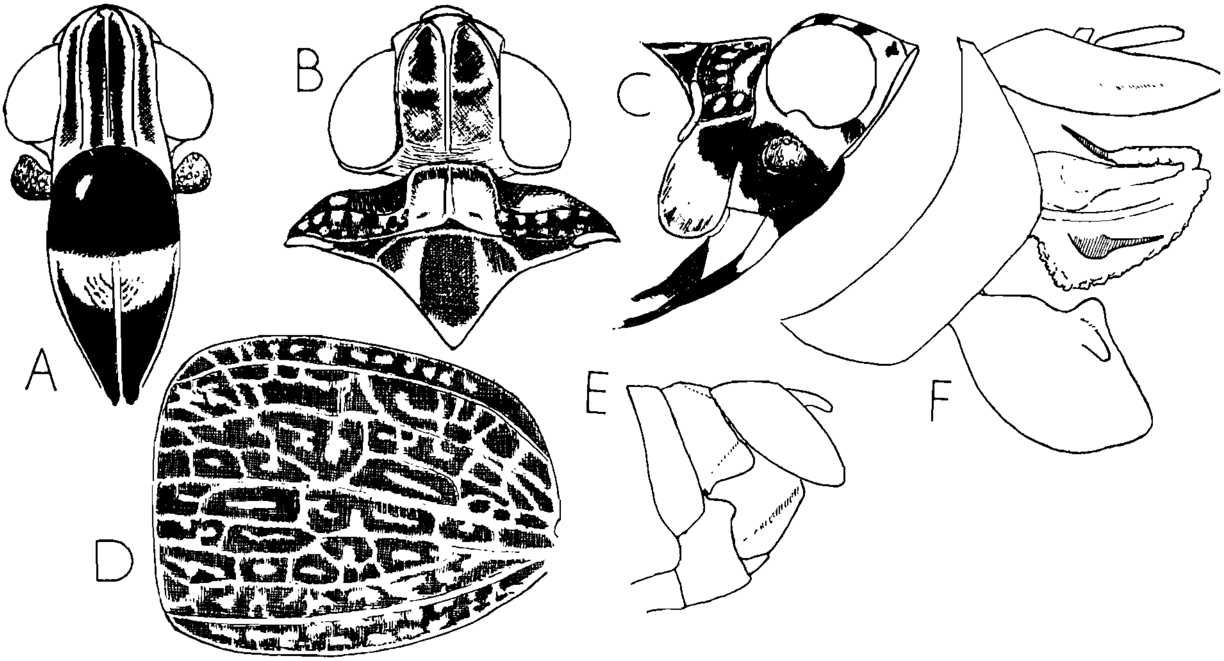
Anal segment of male rather short, in dorsal view slightly longer than broad (about 1·3 : 1), widest distad of middle, apical margin shallowly convex ; in lateral view rather narrow, with dorsal margin feebly sinuate and ventral margin weakly convex. Pygofer moderately long, in side view with posterior margin oblique, broadly convex in upper half. Aedeagus moderately long, phallobase in side view, when not inflated, with dorsal margin shallowly concave, ventral margin abruptly decurved ventrad near base, thence broadly curved upward to apex, a stout spinose process laterally at middle, directed caudad ; phallic appendages rather narrowly tubular, weakly sclerotized within phallobase, membranous where exposed, emerging subapically and recurved cephalad above phallobase, gradually and evenly tapering distad, sclerotized and acuminate at apex. Genital styles in side view with ventral margin convex, dorsal margin convex in basal two-fifths, then abruptly produced dorsad in a subrectangulate lobe, the distal edge of which continues straight to rounded apex ; a short blunt process, directed caudad, on outer face of the subrectangulate lobe.

First valvulae of ovipositor each with laterobasal lobe set almost edgewise in ventral view, and appearing narrow, strongly deflected distally.

Male, length, 4·9 mm. Female, length, 5·0 mm.

Holotype male, 5 males and 5 females, South Africa, Natal Drakensberg, Cathedral Peak Forest Reserve, Indumeni River headwaters, 8,500–9,200 ft., iii.1959, B. R. and P. J. Stuckenberg. Type in Natal Museum.

This species is readily distinguished by the short vertex and the convex apical margin of the tegmina, as well as by genitalic structure.



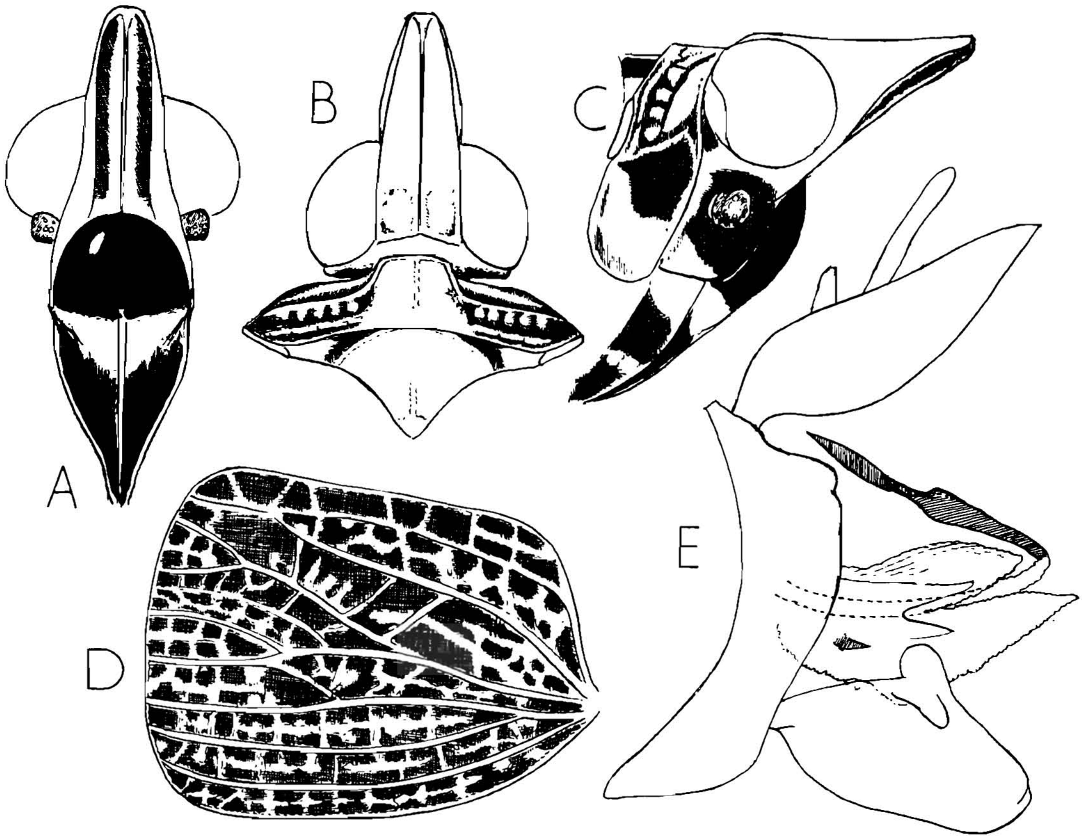
TEXT-FIG. 2.

Menenches decuma n. sp. A, Frons and clypeus ; B, vertex, pronotum and mesonotum ; C, head, side view ; D, tegmen ; E, female genitalia, side view ; F, male genitalia.

Menenches morta n. sp. Text-fig. 3, A–E.

Vertex longer in middle line than broad (almost 3 : 1), produced before eyes for slightly more than length of an eye, frons in profile very shallowly concave, clypeus with disc strongly inflated. Tegmina with apical margin truncate, very feebly convex, apical angle obtusely rounded.

Piceous ; frons marginally and broadly medially, sides of head above antennae, a broad band transversely across clypeus, disc of pronotum, a row of spots and some diffusion laterad of disc, an oblique band across ventrolateral lobes, disc and lateral angles of mesonotum, legs marginally, post-tarsi basally, some ten or eleven longitudinal lines on each of last three abdominal segments, and anal segment, more or less pale testaceous. Median carina of frons narrowly ivory. Tegmina piceous, main veins reddish brown, bordered sordid ivory white, transverse veinlets and dendroid ornamentation sordid ivory white.



TEXT-FIG. 3.

Menenches morta n. sp. A, Frons and clypeus ; B, vertex, pronotum and mesonotum ; C, head, side view ; D, tegmen ; E, male genitalia.

Anal segment of male rather short, in dorsal view slightly longer than broad, widest distad of middle, apical margin shallowly convex ; in lateral view rather narrow with dorsal margin convex in basal third, and almost straight in distal two-thirds, descending to distal margin. Pygofer moderately long, in side view with posterior margin oblique, broadly convex in upper half, and with dorsoapical angle weakly but distinctly produced caudad in a small broadly rounded lobe. Aedeagus moderately long, phallobase in side view, when not inflated, with dorsal margin weakly concave, ventral margin rather strongly convex from base to apex, dorsal surface formed distally by a pair of ovate sacs, ventral surface produced caudad in a pair of subconical sacs acute at their apex, a small stout tooth ventrolaterally about one-fifth from base. Phallic appendages rather narrowly tubular, emerging subapically and reflected cephalad above phallobase and reaching almost to its base, the reflected portion sclerotized throughout its length, gradually widening distad then abruptly compressed and slightly twisted, apex acuminate. Genital styles as figured.

Male, length, 5·8 mm.

Holotype male, South Africa, Basutoland, Maluti Mts., Nyakoesuba, 8,000–9,000 ft., 18.ii.1929, Dr. Hugh Scott, Brit. Mus., 1929–290; one male, Natal, Drakensberg National Park, 7,000–8,000 ft., 27.ii.1929, Dr. Hugh Scott. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

This species is close to *M. nona*, and differs as follows: The vertex is less produced before the eye than in *M. nona* and the clypeus in profile is more prominent basally; the apical margin of the tegmina is truncate, not sinuate, and the apical angle is obtusely rounded, not subacutely; *Sc*+*R* forks at the base, not irregularly near the middle of the tegmen. In the male genitalia the laterodorsal angle of the pygofer is produced in *M. morta*, but not in *M. nona*; there is a marked difference in the shape and extent of sclerotization of the phallic appendages. The lobe on the dorsal margin of the genital styles is broadly subtriangular in *M. nona*, whereas it is deeply convexly rounded in *M. morta*.

A mutilated female in the British Museum collection, 6 mm. long labelled "C. G. H. 42.77" [Cape of Good Hope, 1842, coll. Drege], with a strongly concave profile of the frons, a distinctly convex and oblique apical margin of the tegmina, and rather irregular venation posterior to *Sc*, may represent a further species nearly related to *M. morta*.

Menenches imbrex n. sp. Text-fig. 4, A–E.

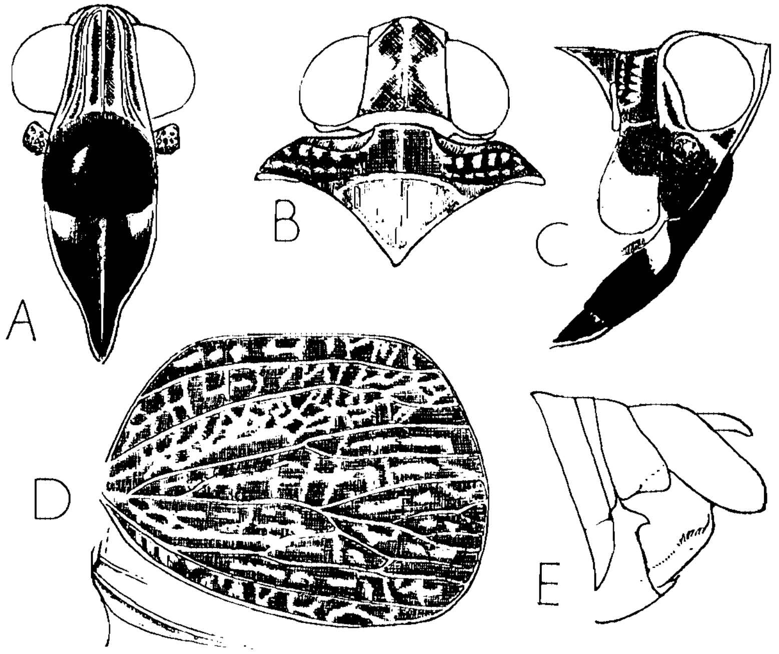
Vertex in middle line as long as broad, produced before eyes for less than quarter length of an eye, frons in profile straight or very feebly convex, in anterior view with lateral margins rather strongly diverging distad. Tegmina with apical margins markedly convex, apical and anal angles smoothly rounding; costa distinctly submarginal in its basal quarter, greatest width of precostal area about two thirds of width of costal cell at same level, *Sc*+*R* forked one-third from base.

Piceous; two spots on vertex, frons sublaterally, sides of head interruptedly above antennae, a narrow band across middle of clypeus, extending on to lateral lobes of pronotum, where it is wider, round spots and a few small flecks on pronotal disc, margins of mesonotum, legs marginally, post-tarsi basally, 9–13 spots of very irregular size on each abdominal tergum, and anal segment at base, testaceous. Median carina of frons narrowly ivory white. Tegmina piceous, main venation castaneous, transverse veinlets and dendroid ornamentation in cells sordid ivory white.

First valvulae of ovipositor each with lateral lobe moderately narrow, strongly deflected distally.

Female, length, 4·7 mm.

Holotype female, South Africa, Basutoland, Maluti Mts., Nyakoesuba, 6,700 ft., 19.ii.1929, Dr. Hugh Scott, British Museum, 1929–290. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).



TEXT-FIG. 4.

Menenches imbrex n. sp. A, Frons and clypeus; B, vertex, pronotum and mesonotum; C, head, side view; D, tegmen, with basal part of anterior margin shown separately; E, female genitalia, side view.

This species is readily distinguished from *M. decuma* by the relatively shorter vertex, the more strongly divergent lateral margins of the frons, the shape of the tegmina and the presence of a distinct precostal area near the base. The female genitalia differ in outline of the various sclerites, and the differences are best appreciated by comparison of the figures.

Diasphax n. gen.

Head with eyes narrower than pronotum. Vertex narrow, strongly produced before eyes in a narrow process, width between eyes rather more than width of an eye, lateral margins slightly converging distad, a little elevated, median carina distinct, posterior margin of vertex smoothly confluent with occipital declivity ; sides of head strongly and abruptly impressed at base of cephalic process ; frons with lateral margins diverging to fronto-clypeal suture, submedian carinae parallel, attaining suture, median carina percurrent, disc slightly hollowed out between carinae, median carina not as prominent in basal half as sublateral carinae, clypeus inserted into frons to level of antennae, as wide at widest part as frons between laterodistal angles, convex, with a slight transverse constriction at basal third, medially carinate, margined laterally with narrow lora, rostrum long, attaining fourth segment of abdomen, subapical segment surpassing post-trochanters, about twice as long as apical segment, antennae with second segment globose with three longitudinal rows of sensoria below, and sparse irregular sensoria dorsally, ocelli represented by a scar, eyes ovate with a strong callus posteriorly. Pronotum rather long, collar-like, anterior margin convex, posterior margin concave, disc weakly carinate, lateral discal carinae in their basal half curving laterad then recurving caudad to join hind margin, a feeble incomplete sinuate carina between eye and base of tegmen, ventrolateral lobes of pronotum not especially large, mesonotum in middle line rather longer than pronotum in middle line, rather more than twice as broad as long, median carinae and lateral discal carinae feeble, median carina percurrent. Procoxae rather compressed but not acute-angulately produced posterodistally ; post-tibiae with five spines laterally, seven apically ; basal metatarsal segment apically with two spines and about 12 small teeth, second segment with two spines and about eight small teeth.

Tegmina not completely covering second visible tergum of abdomen, costal margin weakly convex, apical margin slightly oblique, almost straight, commissural margin straight, apical and anal angles rounded, costal vein at anterior margin, *R* straight, entering apical margin ; abdomen broad, depressed, terga each with posterior margin transverse, median line carinate, not at all grooved. Anal segment of male narrowly ovate.

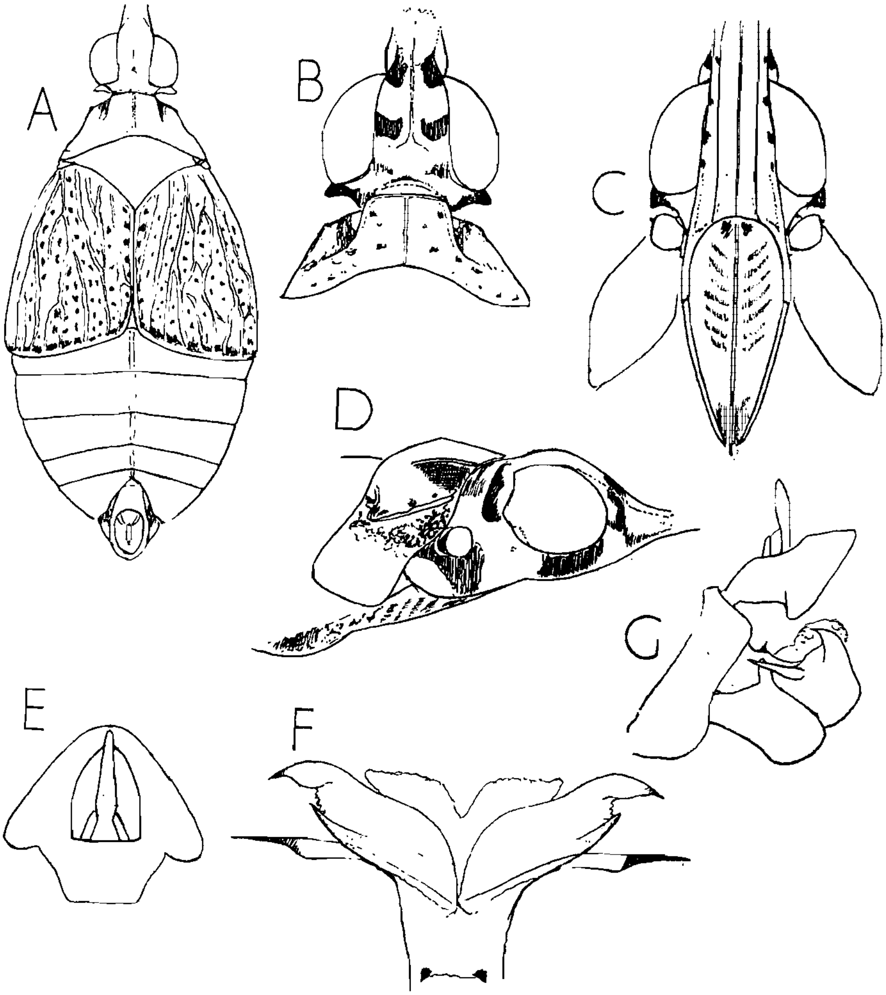
Type species, *Diasphax elegans* n. sp.

Diasphax elegans n. sp. Text-fig. 5, A–G.

Tegmina opaque, with venation weak, not much raised above surface, subreticulate, with supernumerary branches parallel to main veins more strongly developed ; an apparent *Sc*, irregular, entering costal margin at apical angle, *R* entering apical margin.

Sordid ochraceous ; herring-bone markings on clypeus, sprinkling on frons, a spot on genae near antennae, two irregular spots in front of eyes, callus behind eyes, three pairs of spots on vertex between eyes, a suffusion on pronotum behind eyes, and genital styles of male, piceous.

Mesocoxae and metapleura castaneous-piceous, lateral fields of pronotum, abdomen above and below, hind femora and tibiae, piceous, heavily sprinkled



TEXT-FIG. 5.

Diasphax elegans n. sp. A, Dorsal view of male, with cephalic process incomplete; B, vertex (anteriorly incomplete) and pronotum; C, frons (basally incomplete), clypeus, and lateral lobes of pronotum; D, head (anteriorly incomplete), side view; E, anal segment of male; F, aedeagus, ventral view; G, male genitalia, side view.

with reddish-ochraceous dots. Hind tarsi ochraceous, fuscous distally in each segment, a sprinkling of fuscous on frons, and oblique stripes on clypeus, fuscous. Tegmina ochraceous, with veins reddish brown, a small fuscous spot in each areole of reticulum.

Anal segment of male in dorsal view subovate, apical margin deeply convex; lateral margins each produced lateroventrad in a broadly rounded lobe; anal style arising near middle. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles subangulately rounded, not produced, lateral margin oblique. Aedeagus with phallobase supported below by two ensiform sclerites, two blunt spinose processes dorsally at base, distad of which dorsal margin is membranous and produced, when inflated, into a pair of rounded sacs; ventrally, a pair of elongate tubular membranous sacs, each sclerotized and acuminate apically. Aedeagal appendages narrowly tubular, sclerotized in basal half, granulate and submembranous in subapical quarter, sclerotized and acuminate distally. Genital styles subtriangular, ventral margin shallowly convex, apical margin very oblique, process of dorso-apical angle, and dorsolateral process each in form of a thick rounded flange, and so nearly confluent as almost to form a single process.

Male, length (approximate), 7·0 mm.

Holotype male, South Africa, C. G. H., 42–17 [Cape of Good Hope, 1842, Coll. Drege]. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

The genus *Diasphax* is perhaps most closely related to *Capena*. It differs considerably in general appearance, and, in detail, in the form of the postocular callus, the structure of the pronotum and mesonotum and of the tegmina.

Capena Stål.

Stål, 1866, *Hemiptera Africana*, 4 : 160. Haplotype, *Capena fuscinervis* Stål.

Head with eyes narrower than pronotum; vertex narrow, slightly narrower than width of an eye, produced before eyes for at least twice length of an eye, lateral margins parallel, carinate, vertex medially carinate, occipital area amply visible, smoothly curving into disc of vertex; eyes elongate, with a long area of callus behind, ocelli represented by a scar; frons long, at least four times as long as broad, widest at apex, narrowest between eyes, very narrowly extending on each side of clypeus in its basal quarter, lateral margins slightly sinuate, almost parallel, submarginal carinae gradually converging distally, attaining frontoclypeal suture, median carina percurrent, disc hollowed out between carinae, clypeus convex, distinctly medially carinate, smooth, deeply inserted into frons, to above level of antennae, bordered laterally by very narrow lora, rostrum attaining apex of the fourth abdominal segment, subapical segment apparently about twice as long as apical, antennae with second segment globose, sensoria more numerous dorsally than ventrally, a single sensorium above insertion of third segment, pronotum collar-like, in middle line much shorter than length of an eye, anterior margin convex, posterior margin broadly concave; disc medially carinate, lateral discal carinae diverging, curving laterad, not closely approaching hind margin, a sinuate and incomplete carina between eye and tegula, lateral pronotal lobes not large, mesonotum short, little, if any, longer than pronotum, median carina obsolete, a transverse ridge anteriorly, parallel to posterior margin of pronotum, disc transversely a little hollowed out. Tegulae present. Tegmina brachypterous, transparent, costal margin and apical margin convex, commissural margin straight, costa slightly submarginal for most of length, marginal distally. Legs long, slender, profemora compressed but not foliately expanded, protibiae not compressed, procoxae relatively small, not acutely produced laterodistally; post-tibiae with three spines laterally, and seven apically, basal metatarsal segment and second segment each with two stout and 13 small spines apically. Abdomen moderately long, raised in a feeble ridge in middle line, each tergum with a spot sublaterally followed by a line of about ten small spots just before posterior margin on each side. Anal segment of male in dorsal view ovate, style arising about middle. Ninth abdominal tergum of female as long as the second tergum. Anal segment in dorsal view subequilaterally triangular, apical margin deeply convex, style arising at middle. Pregenital sternite with posterior margin entire, not excavated, a minute inflected lobe sublaterally. Lateral portions of eighth sternite confluent with base of first valvulae of ovipositor, inner distal margin not produced in a free lobe. Third valvulae longer than broad, angulately subovate, convex in basal half, flattened in distal half.

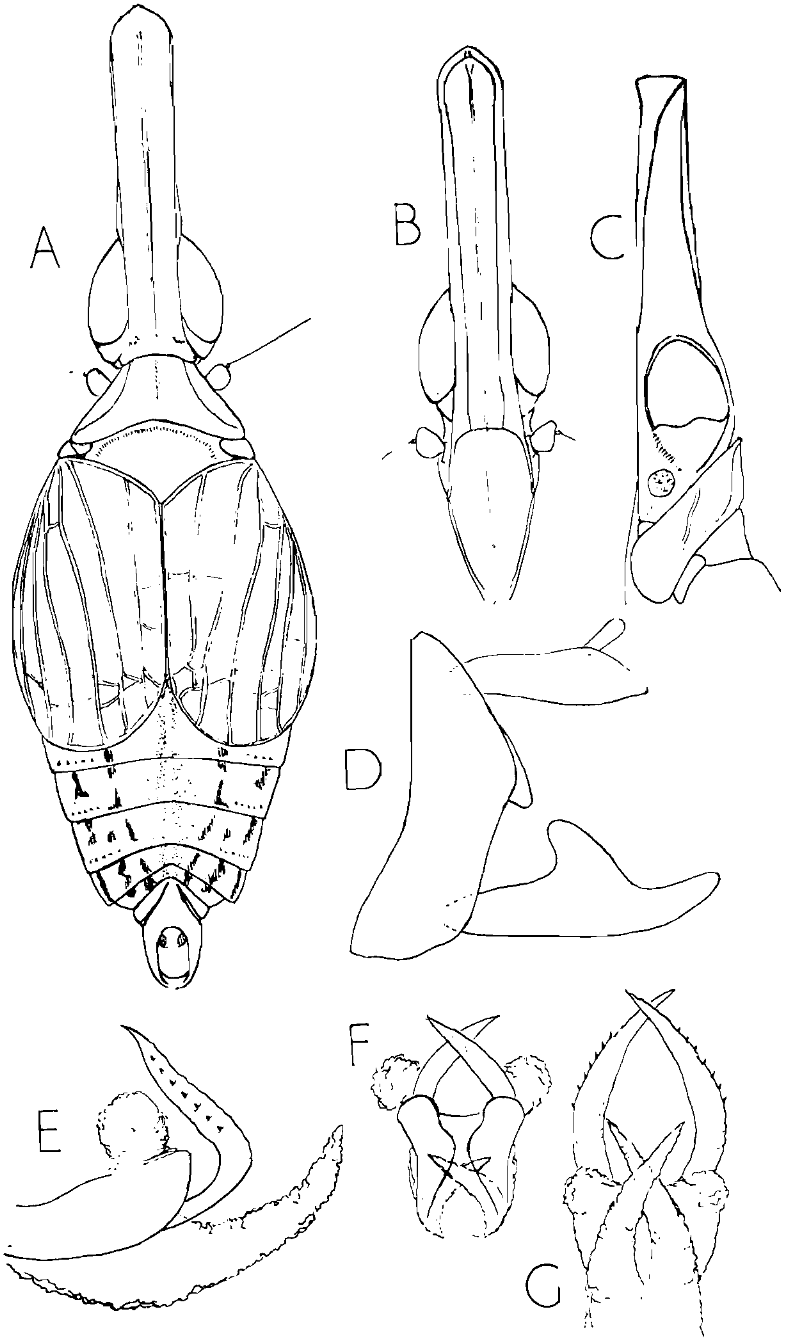
Capena fuscinervis Stål. Text-fig. 6, A–G.

Stål, 1866, *Hemiptera Africana* 4 : 161.

Tegmina with $Sc+R$ forked one-third from base, M joining their common stalk near base, Cu_1, Cu_2 and PCu simple, approximately two very irregular rows of transverse veinlets in apical fifth.

Sordid ochraceous; clypeus dilutely, profemora and protibiae, except at margins, apex of rostrum, longitudinal stripes on middle and hind legs, a spot sublaterally on each abdominal tergum followed by a line of about ten small spots close to posterior margin, and genital styles at apex, fuscous. Tegmina subhyaline, faintly tinged sordid ochraceous, longitudinal veins and linear suffusions in cells between them, reddish brown, transverse veinlets and distal margin pallid, almost white.

Anal segment of male in dorsal view rather narrowly ovate, apical margin deeply convex, anal style arising at middle. Pygofer moderately short, dorsolateral angles moderately produced in a triangulate lobe, lateral margins almost straight, rather oblique. Aedeagus with phallobase tubular, slightly curved upward distad, supported laterally by a pair of curved sclerotized rods; dorso-apically a pair of membranous sacs, rounded when dilated, and ventrally, a pair of long tubular membranous sacs, each tapering to a narrow and bluntly rounded, finger-like lobe at apex, aedeagal appendages sclerotized below in basal three-quarters of their length, membranous and marginally denticulate in distal quarter, abruptly sclerotized and acuminate apically. Genital styles as figured, ventral margin shallowly convex, apical angle deeply rounded,



TEXT-FIG. 6.

Capena fuscinervis Stål. A, Dorsal view of male ; B, frons and clypeus ; C, head, side view ; D, anal segment, pygofer and left genital style ; E, aedeagus, left side ; F, aedeagus, posterior view ; G, aedeagus, posteroventral view.

apical margin concave, very oblique, dorso-apical process in form of a very blunt and thickened lobe extending dorsomesad.

Male, length, 6·0 mm. Female, length, 6·0 mm.

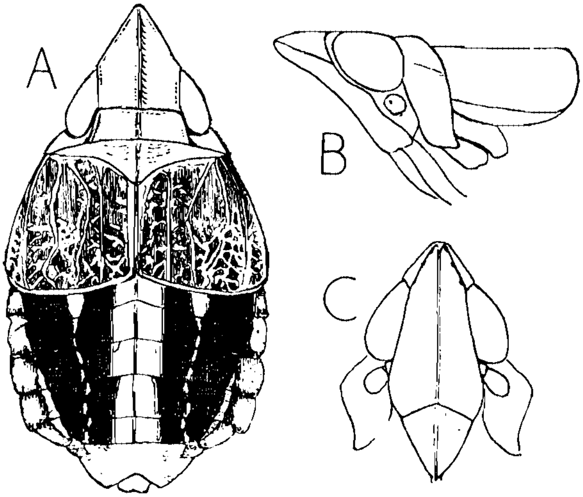
Lectotype male, labelled "Cap d. g. H., coll. Signoret", and one female with same details; one male, South Africa, Cape Province, Ceres, i.1925, R. E. Turner, British Museum, 1925–79. Lectotype in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

Risius Stål.

Stål, 1859, *Fregatten Eugenies Resa*, 4 : 274. Haplotype, *Risius spurcus* Stål loc. cit.

Risius darwini n. sp. Text-fig. 7, A–C.

Vertex longer than broad (1·8 : 1) lateral margins parallel between eyes, converging distad of eyes, meeting acutely at apex at 45°, disc distinctly hollowed out, median carina prominent, raised slightly higher than lateral margins, vertex produced before eyes for rather less than length of an eye. Frons longer in middle line than broad at widest part, about 1·8 : 1, basal margin convex, lateral margins sinuate, united with median carina at base, expanding to below level of antennae, then strongly incurved to suture, median carina prominent in basal half, distinct on apical half, sublateral carinae of frons obsolete, indicated only in their middle portion, midway between median carina and lateral margins, sides of head finely carinate along anterior margin of eyes, thus cutting off two rather large, triangular areolets in front of the eyes. Frons in profile shallowly concave,' in basal half, clypeus in profile shallowly convex, clypeus in widest part distinctly narrower than frons, not deeply inserted into frons, medially and laterally carinate, lateral carinae not more developed than median carina, pronotum with anterior margin transverse on disc, shallowly excavate behind eyes, oblique laterally, posterior margin very shallowly concave, median carina present, lateral carinae of disc straight, diverging basad, attaining hind margin, one complete carina between eye and $Sc+R$ in tegmen, traces of two supernumerary carinae between this and lateral carinae of disc on each side. Antennae with second segment subovate, widening distad, distally truncate, sensoria obscure, and surface minutely granular; ocelli absent, ventrolateral lobes moderately large, outer margin sinuately concave, ventral margin shallowly convex, so that lower lateral angle projects rounded-acutely; procoxae relatively broad, ventrolateral angle rounded. Profemora, protibiae and mesofemora and mesotibiae somewhat compressed but not foliately expanded, postfemora and post-tibiae relatively short, post-tibiae with two or three spines laterally, apically with seven spines, basal metatarsal segment with seven spines, second metatarsal with six spines. Mesonotum about four times as broad as long, narrowly extending to base of tegmina, medially carinate, disc shallowly impressed on each side of median carina, lateral carinae very short. Tegmina broader than long, scarcely attaining second visible abdominal segment, costal margin little longer than commissural margin, costal margin and apical margin weakly convex, commissural margin straight, apical angle obtusely rounded, anal angle subrectangulate, costa submarginal, this and *Sc+R* distinct, remaining veins less evident but distinguishable, distad of middle a coarse reticulum. Abdomen broad, shallowly convex, depressed, each tergum carinate in middle line, and with two carinae in each half between middle line and the lateral margin, abdominal ventrites abundantly visible from above, projecting beyond lateral margins of terga. Ninth tergum of female carinate along posterior margin, which is broadly excavate medially. Anal segment broad and very short, orifice terminal, hooded over by ninth tergum. Ovipositor with third valvulae subquadrate, shallowly convex. Posterior margin of lateral plates of eighth sternite straight, obliquely descending to meet pregenital sternite near middle line of body.



TEXT-FIG. 7.

Risius darwini n. sp. A, Dorsal view of female ; B, vertex, pronotum and tegmen, side view ; C, frons, clypeus and lateral lobes of pronotum.

Ferruginous-fuscous ; carinae of head and pronotum testaceous, tegmina fuscous-piceous in middle portion, fuscous at base of costal cell, distal reticulum pallid creamy, distal venation reddish brown ; abdomen with median carina of each tergum pallid ivory in its anterior half, reddish brown in its posterior half, area between median carina and the carinae next parallel to it light reddish brown, thence laterad fuscous-piceous, the carinae nearest the margin pallid anteriorly and posteriorly and brown in the middle. Abdominal ventrites fuscous. Genitalia stramineous with some testaceous-fuscous suffusion. Fore and middle legs ferruginous-fuscous but pallid near junction of femora and tibiae, postfemora fuscous, post-tibiae and tarsi testaceous-fuscous, ochraceous distally.

Female, length, 3·0 mm.

Holotype female gummed on a card, Cape of Good Hope, 3689 C. Darwin. Darwin Coll., 1885–119, in British Museum (Nat. Hist.). This species differs from *Risius spurcus* in the more elongated vertex, in the concavity of the frons in profile, in the number of spines on the post-tibiae and to some extent in coloration. *Risius spurcus* is described as having an oblique pallid band on the tibiae, whereas in the present species there is a pallid spot on the posterior side of all femora at the apex, and a little below it, on all tibiae.

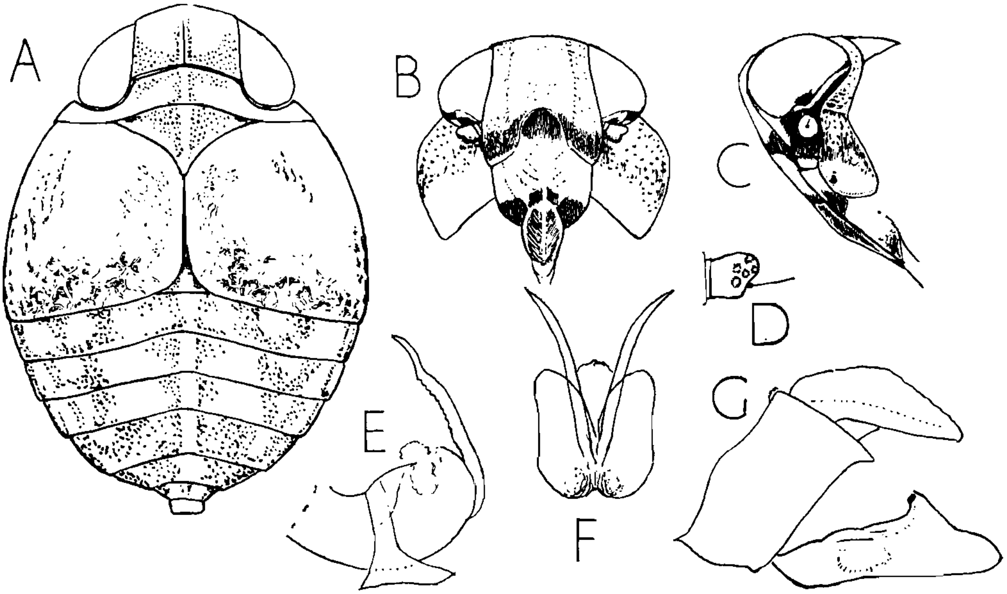
Tecmar n. gen.

Form broadly oval, depressed. Head with eyes narrower than pronotum, vertex broader than long, posterior margin shallowly excavate, lateral margins almost straight, very feebly converging distally, apical margin convex, median line finely impressed, vertex not produced beyond eyes, curving smoothly into frons, carina between vertex and frons obsolete, frons broader than long in middle line, basal margin shallowly convex, lateral margins sinuate, expanding to level of antennae then incurved to frontoclypeal suture, median carina absent, lateral discal carinae faintly visible, lateral margins feebly carinate, entire surface of vertex and frons minutely pitted, clypeus deeply inserted into frons, at its widest part narrower than frons at its widest part, ecarinate basally, but with a median carina distally, lora lying almost in same plane as remainder of clypeus, rather feebly demarcated, rostrum attaining post-trochanters, subapical segment 1·5 times as long as apical, ocelli absent, antennae with second segment subglobose but projecting above insertion of third segment ; sensoria dense on upper half, sparse on lower, a granular area above insertion of third segment ; eyes subreniform, slightly excavate below ; pronotum with anterior margin shallowly convex, strongly sinuate behind each eye, against which it tightly fits, lateral margins with a single carina between eye and costal vein of tegmen, posterior margin of pronotum sinuate, very shallowly concave medially ; tegulae absent, mesonotum twice as broad as long, pronotum and mesonotum, medially finely and shallowly grooved, entire surface of both minutely pitted, lateral lobes of pronotum broad, rather coarsely pitted in basal two-thirds, procoxae not acutely produced laterodistally, fore and middle legs slightly compressed but not at all foliately expanded. Tegmina scarcely covering base of abdomen, costal and subcostal veins distinct, remaining venation immersed, traces of a reticulum visible, opaque, the whole surface very finely granulate. Post-tibiae laterally with two spines, apically with eight, posterior metatarsal segment with ten spines, second metatarsal segment with ten. Abdomen with a fine groove medially on each tergite, a sprinkling of coarse pustules on each side of it, at lateral margins and midway between middle line and lateral margins, posterior margins of terga shallowly angulately concave. Anal segment of male small.

Type species, *Tecmar pausanias* n. sp.

Tecmar pausanias n. sp. Text-fig. 8, A.G.

Frons broader than long in middle line (1·7 : 1), width equal to its length along lateral margin. Mesonotum obscured laterally by bases of tegmina.



TEXT-FIG. 8.

Tecmar pausanias n. sp. A, Dorsal view of male ; B, frons, clypeus, and lateral lobes of pronotum ; C, head, side view ; D, antenna ; E, aedeagus, left side ; F, aedeagus, posterior view ; G, anal segment, pygofer, and left genital style.

Ground colour testaceous suffused with red ; a band across frons apically extending over genae, and upper half of lateral pronotal lobe, a band across clypeus at distal third, and antennae, fuscous-piceous ; a band across middle of clypeus, lower half of lateral pronotal lobes and the mesepisterna, yellow ; procoxae and mesocoxae, a suffusion on rostrum, a suffusion on femora at base, fuscous ; abdomen punctate fuscous-piceous. Tegmina orange-red, on anterior margin dilute fuscous, sprinkled with darker spots, these extending diffusely across tegmen and becoming more dense to form a fuscous suffusion along apical margin.

Anal segment of male short, in profile deflexed distally. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles each produced caudad in a bluntly spinose process, lateral margins oblique, straight. Aedeagus in side view weakly curved upwards distally, phallobase with a pair of membranous lobes, aedeagal appendages rather long, sclerotized distally and narrowing to acuminate apex. Genital styles as figured, in profile relatively long and narrow, with laterodorsal process and process of dorso-apical angle widely separate, the latter in form of a transverse ridge with four minute teeth along upper margin.

Male, length, 3·1 mm.

Holotype male, South Africa, Cape Province, Calvinia, xi.1931, J. Ogilvie, B.M., 1948–536. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Codon n. gen.

Broadly ovate in outline. Vertex longer than broad at base, surpassing eyes by about two-fifths of its length, disc subturbinate, strongly medially carinate and with lateral and basal margins carinate ; frons in middle line longer than broad at apex, lateral margins straight for most of length, incurved to meet at base, moderately diverging distad, disc tricarinate, deeply subrectangulately excavate for reception of clypeus. Clypeus long, extending basad to level of antennae, disc transversely convex, medially carinate, lora distinct, not lying in same plane as disc, rather narrow and of equal width throughout, rostrum a little surpassing post-trochanters, apical segment as long as mesotarsus, basal segment longer than apical (more than 1·5 : 1) ; ocelli obsolete, antennae with second segment subglobose, eyes rounded, a distinct but weak callus behind lower half. Pronotum narrow, transverse, disc quadrate, strongly projecting anteriorly beyond remainder of anterior margin, strongly tricarinate, with lateral carinae curved laterad basally, following line of hind margin of eyes, lateral margins with a single carina, ventrolateral lobes large ; rounded ; mesonotum broadly triangular, narrowly extending to wing base on each side, only a little longer in middle line than pronotum, transversely convex near middle of disc, median carina strong, lateral carinae absent, a callus along anterior and lateral margins ; procoxae not expanded laterally and with ventrolateral angles obtusely rounded, ill-defined and not at all produced, legs moderately long, profemora slightly compressed but not dilated, protibiae as long as profemora with protrochanters. Tegmina opaque, subquadrate, reaching to hind margin of second visible abdominal tergum, costal margin shallowly convex, apical margin shallowly convex and slightly oblique, with seven straight and prominent longitudinal veins, joined transversely by feeble and irregular veinlets. Abdomen broader than long, depressed, each tergum carinate medially, submarginally, and obliquely, half-way between middle and margin.

Anal segment of female, short, broadly tubular, apical margin strongly convex, ovipositor with third valvulae short, rounded-triangular, strongly impressed in lower half.

Type species, *Codon praestana* n. sp.

The unique specimen for which the genus has been erected lacks both hind legs. In superficial appearance it resembles a *Strongylodemas* but the differences are too great to permit this species to be placed there. They are as follows :

In *Strongylodemas* the lora are expanded distally, the eyes are not callussed behind their posterior margin (or the callus is so thin as to be inconspicuous), the pronotum has two distinct carinae at each lateral margin, the procoxae are expanded and the ventrolateral angle is acutely produced, the tegminal venation shows some degree of anastomosis, the abdominal terga are chevron-like, abruptly obtusely angulate at the middle line ; the median carina is represented by an elevated groove, and there is no trace of an intermediate carina between the middle line and the submarginal carina. In *Codon* the lora are not expanded distally, the eyes are bordered with a distinct and slightly prominent callus along the lower half of the posterior margin, the pronotum has a single carina at each lateral margin, and no trace of a second, the procoxae are not expanded and the ventrolateral angle is ill-defined, as the side of each procoxa curves evenly into the apical margin ; the tegminal venation is prominent and shows no anastomosis, the abdominal terga, in dorsal view, are shallowly concave on the hind margin, and are not abruptly angulate at the middle line ; the median carina is not grooved (except sometimes at the point of junction with the hind margin) and an intermediate carina is present between the middle line and the submarginal carina.

In some of the above characters *Codon* is nearer to *Capenopsis* than to *Strongylodemas*. In *Capenopsis*, however, the pronotum has two lateral carinae at each side, the lower less sharply defined than the upper ; the shape of the clypeus is entirely different, as is that of the procoxae. Moreover, in *Capenopsis* the abdominal terga are chevron-like, and the posterior margin of each is abruptly angulate at the middle, the middle line is grooved and two carinae lie on each side between it and the sublateral carina thus making three carinae on each side of the middle.

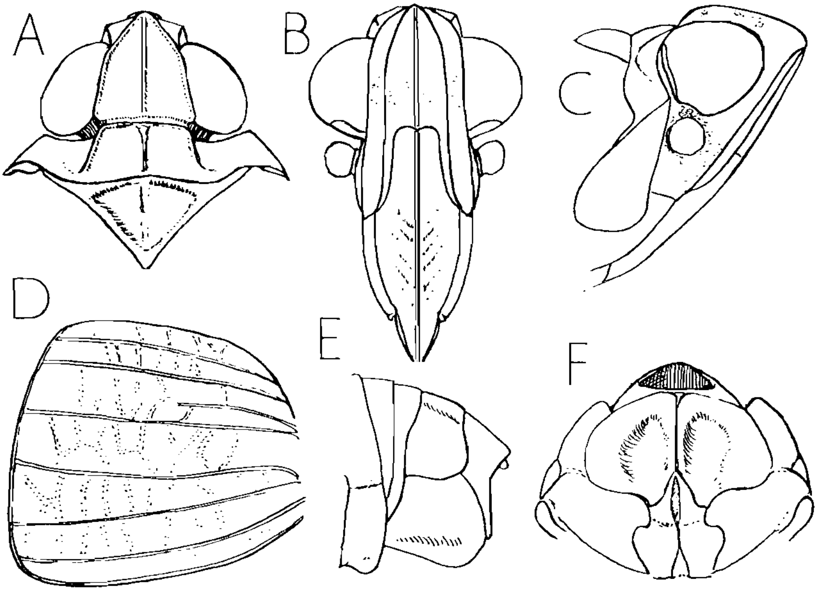
It is difficult, with such few species, to assess how far generic differences are reflected in the structure of the female genitalia, but as will be evident from a comparison of the descriptions, the differences in this respect between species in the three genera are pronounced.

The gender of the generic name is here considered to be masculine.

Codon praestana n. sp. Text-fig. 9, A–F.

Vertex subturbinate, slightly longer in middle line than broad across base (1·1 : 1), projecting before eyes for about one-third of its length, basal margin straight, lateral margins weakly converging distad to level of anterior margin of eyes, then more strongly converging to meet at an angle of 74° at apex, sides of head distinctly visible from above. Frons in middle line longer than wide at level of junction with clypeus laterally, basal margin almost semicircularly curved, distance between median carina and sublateral carinae equal to that between latter and lateral margin, and distinctly wider than width of lora. Profemora with two or three very weak spines on lower margin in distal half.

Ninth tergum of abdomen of female distinctly tumid on each side. Seventh sternite produced caudad posterolaterally in a minute lobe ; lateral plates of eighth sternite each with posteromedian angle shortly produced mesad in a rounded lobe. Ovipositor with third valvulae rounded-triangular, stout, strongly convex laterally, ventrally shallowly concave longitudinally. Anal segment broader than long, tubular, lateral margins parallel, not at all explanate.



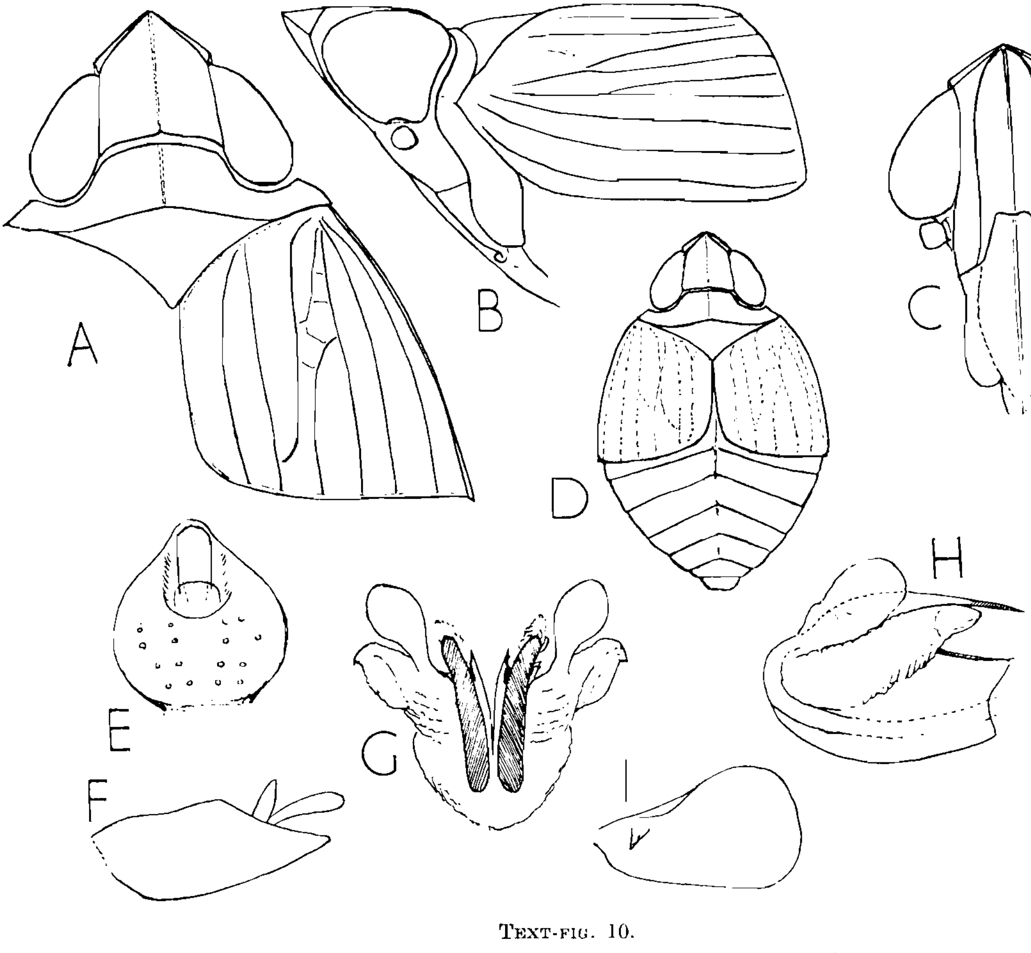
TEXT-FIG. 9.

Codon praestana n. sp. A, Vertex, pronotum and mesonotum ; B, frons and clypeus ; C, head, side view ; D, tegmen ; E, female genitalia, side view ; F, female genitalia, posterior view.

Greyish ochraceous and greyish testaceous ; minutely speckled with red ; two spots above each eye, posterior surface of eyes, and apex of rostrum, piceous ; sides of head with a narrow band at base of clypeus, a broader horizontal band at level of antennae, and a narrow horizontal band at level of upper margin of eye, a broad band, curved through 90°, on lateral lobes of pronotum, pleura, coxae at base and apex, two transverse bands on profemora, mesofemora, protibiae and mesotibiae, and most of lower surface of abdomen, fuscous, more or less dilute. Clypeus laterally and narrow diffuse areas on lateral lobes of pronotum and on metacoxae pale green, abdomen dorsally with about 14 longitudinal rows of small dark castaneous spots. Tegmina greyish ochraceous, veins lighter and sparsely sprinkled with dark castaneous spots.

Female, length, 3·9 mm.

Holotype female, S. Africa, Cape Province, Bloukrans, near Calvinia, x.1931, Miss A. Mackie. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).



TEXT-FIG. 10.

Strongylodemas circulare Stål. A, Vertex, pronotum, mesonotum and right tegmen; B, head, pronotum, and left tegmen, side view; C, frons and clypeus; D, dorsal view of male; E, anal segment of male, dorsal view; F, the same, side view; G, aedeagus, posterior view; H, aedeagus, right side; I, left genital style.

Strongylodemas Stål.

Stål, 1853, *Öfv. Svenska Vet. Akad. Förh.*, **10** : 265. Haplotype, *Strongylodemas circulare* Stål.

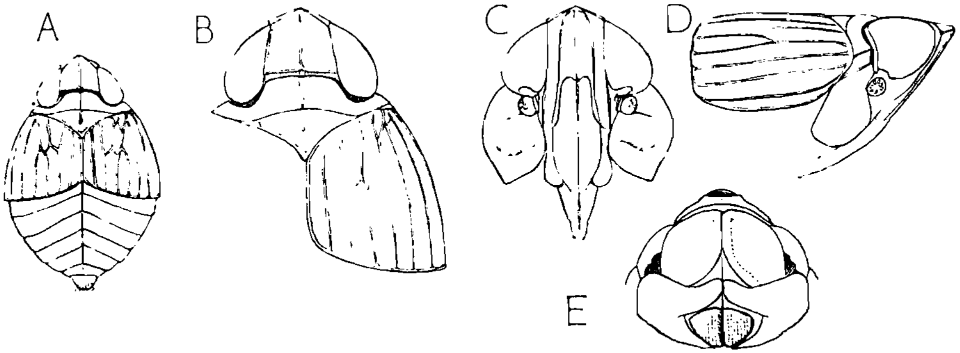
Strongylodemas circulare Stål. Text-fig. 10, A–I.

Stål, 1855, *Öfv. Svenska Vet. Akad. Förh.*, **12** : 92.

One male, labelled "Cap, M. Signoret, *W*."

Strongylodemas breviceps n. sp. Text-fig. 11, A–E.

General body form broadly oval ; vertex as broad as long, posterior margin truncate, lateral margins slightly converging to level of anterior margin of eyes, apical margin obtusely angulate, median carina present, disc scarcely depressed, frons not visible from above except laterally, frons longer at sides than broad at widest part (1·7 : 1), basal margin shallowly convex, lateral margins diverging almost to level of frontoclypeal suture, median carina percurrent, lateral carinae of disc diverging distad, more strongly divergent near frontoclypeal suture, disc shallowly hollowed out between carinae, clypeus distinctly convex, medially carinate, lora curved, a little expanded distally, rounded apically, greatest width of clypeus distinctly less than greatest width of frons, rostrum surpassing post-trochanters ; head in profile very weakly convex, pronotum with anterior margin concave behind eyes, weakly convex on disc, disc medially carinate, two carinae laterally between eye and position of tegulae, posterior margin shallowly sinuate, concave at middle, ventrolateral lobes large, lateral margin obtusely rounding into lower margin ; antennae with basal segment ring-like, second segment subglobose, with arista inserted



TEXT-FIG. 11.

Strongylodemas breviceps n. sp. A, Dorsal view of female ; B, vertex, pronotum, mesonotum, and right tegmen ; C, frons, clypeus, and lateral lobes of pronotum ; D, head, pronotum and right tegmen, side view ; E, female genitalia, ventral view.

apically below middle line, sensoria more numerous in upper half than lower, a granulated eminence above arista ; eyes longer than broad, not callussed behind ; tegulae absent, mesonotum almost four times as broad as long, very narrowly extending laterad to base of tegmen, medially carinate in basal half. Postfemora about as long as median length of tegmina, post-tibiae almost as long as abdomen, each with three spines laterally and seven apically ; basal metatarsal segment with 11 spines at apex, second metatarsal segment also with 11. Tegmina not nearly covering second visible abdominal tergum, apical margins oblique, sutural margin scarcely two-thirds length of apical margin, costal margin feebly convex ; principle veins distinct, *C* submarginal, *Sc*, *R* and *M* each simple to apex, *Cu* forked near middle, Cu_2 incomplete, *PCu* and one anal vein, distinct, parallel. Abdominal terga each with a narrow groove in middle line, the edges of the groove slightly raised, posterior margin of terga abruptly obtusely angulate at middle.

Anal segment of female, in dorsal view, triangularly rounded, with apical margin deeply convex ; in posteroventral view depressed, more strongly so towards lateral margins ; orifice subterminal ; pregenital sternite with posterior margin entire, surface of sternite near hind margin depressed near middle line ; eighth sternite posteromedially strongly produced mesad in a moderately narrow lobe, distally rounded and meeting its counterpart in middle line of body ; third valvulae rounded trapezoidal, surface weakly impressed a little basad of apical margin.

Ground colour sordid pink, rather finely mottled with fuscous, a narrow band on genae above antennae, inner margin and outer margin of lateral pronotal lobe, metapleurites, apex of rostrum and third valvulae of ovipositor, fuscous-piceous ; tegmina pinkish testaceous, finely mottled fuscous, principal veins testaceous.

Female, length, 4·0 mm.

Holotype female, South Africa, Cape Province, Huguenot, ii.1932, Miss A. Mackie. B.M., 1948–548. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

This species differs from *S. circulare* in the proportionately shorter vertex, in the narrower lateroapical facets at the base of the frons, in the shape and venation of the tegmina and in the obtusely rounded outer angle of the ventrolateral pronotal lobes. This angle in *S. circulare* is acutely rounded, and the hind margin of the lobe is shallowly sinuate. *S. breviceps* is also of smaller bodily size than *S. circulare*.

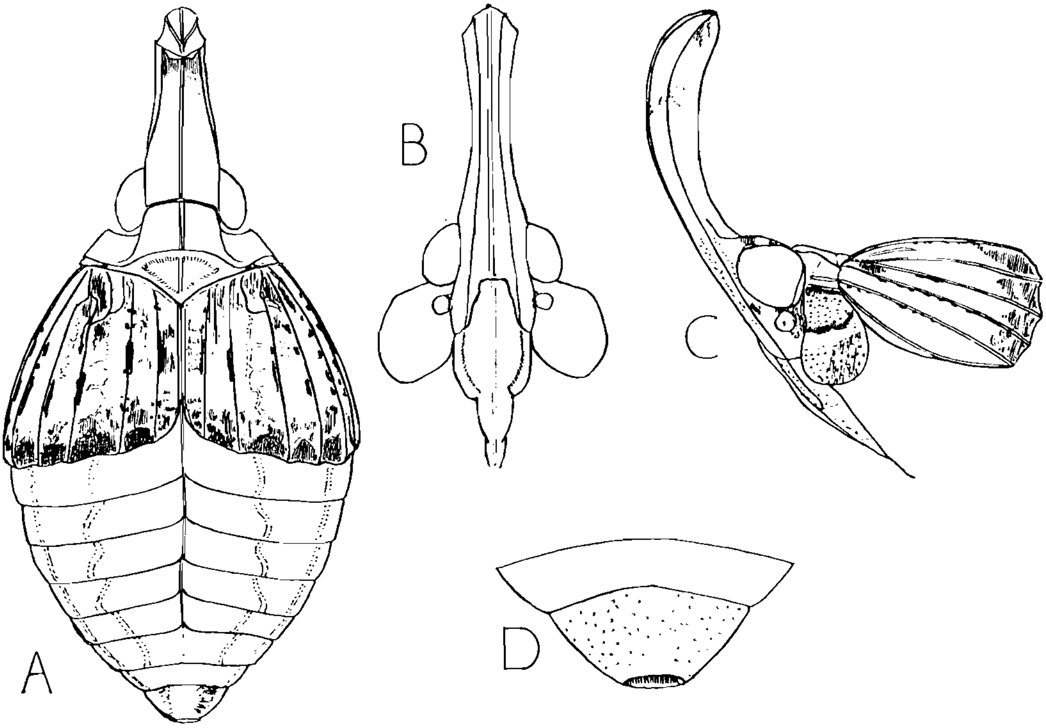
Capenopsis Melichar.

Melichar 1912 *Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, 7 (1) : 181. Orthotype, *Capenopsis horvathi* Melichar.

Capenopsis horvathi Melichar. Text-fig. 12, A–D.

Melichar 1912 *Abh. zool-bot. Ges. Wien*, 7 (1) : 182.

One female, South Africa, Cape Province, Van Rhyn's Pass, 11–21.xi.1931, J. Ogilvie, B.M., 1948–536. The anal segment, as seen in dorsal view, is almost twice as wide at its widest part as long in the middle line, the relatively narrow medial tubular portion being produced on each side in a flat plate which narrows distad. The lateral portions of the eighth abdominal segment are each produced mesad at their posteroventral angle in a narrow lobe, but these lobes do not nearly reach to the middle line of the body.

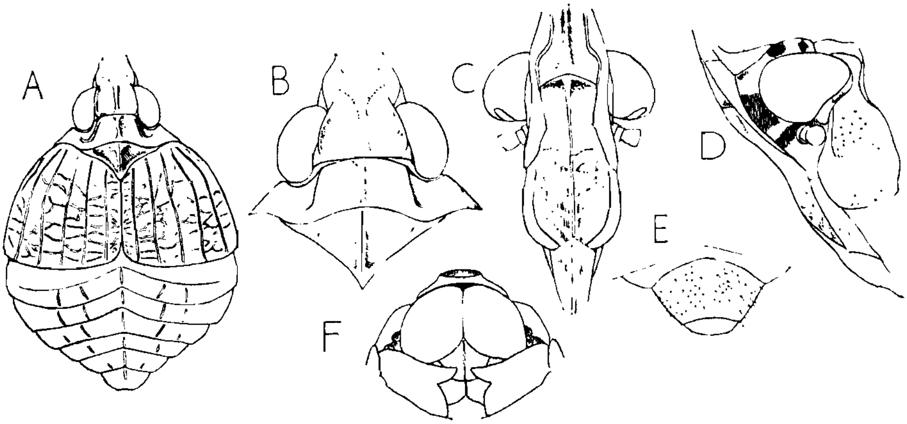


Text-fig. 12.

Capenopsis horvathi Mel. A, Dorsal view of female ; B, frons, clypeus, and lateral lobes of pronotum ; C, head, pronotum and left tegmen, side view ; D, anal segment of female, dorsal view.

Capenopsis minos n. sp. Text-figs. 13, A–F.

Vertex longer than broad, posterior margin transverse, lateral margins foliately elevated, converging distad, median carina prominent, disc hollowed out, apically a narrow process ; frons relatively narrow basally, lateral margins parallel, diverging gradually, more strongly so near upper margin of eye, sublateral carinae parallel to about level of middle of eye, thence strongly diverging, then parallel again in portion enclosing clypeus ; median carina prominent, a weak transverse callus bordering frontoclypeal suture. Clypeus broader at widest part than frons, frons transversely convex apically, clypeus transversely convex, in profile concave at middle ; lora of clypeus slightly broader than lateral portions of frons, widening a little distally, evenly rounded, clypeus medially carinate, rostrum surpassing post-trochanters with subapical segment about 1·8 times length of apical segment, subapical segment attaining post-trochanters ; eyes reniform, posterior margin rather weakly but distinctly callused, antennae with basal segment short, ring-like, second segment subglobose, in anterior view with arista inserted slightly below middle line, sensoria more numerous in dorsal half than in ventral half, a granular area above insertion of third segment ; pronotum broader than head with eyes, anterior border of disc shallowly convex, hollowed behind eyes, carinae prominent, subfoliately raised, lateral carinae curved laterad, deeply sinuate, entering margin near base of tegmen, marginal carina between eye and base of tegmen feeble, lateral lobes of pronotum broad, rounded-pentagonal, impressed near middle, mesonotum about three times as broad as long, disc ascending to middle line, along which it is traversed by a fine groove, posterolateral margins and scutellum strongly callused. Tegmina broader than long, venation simple, prominent, main veins united by a lax reticulum which is not quite immersed, scarcely covering second visible segment of abdomen, costal margin feebly sinuate, apical margin obliquely truncate, commissural margin almost straight, anal angle obtusely rounded, procoxae broad with ventrolateral angle acutely produced, profemora and protibiae, mesofemora and mesotibiae, compressed and slightly foliately expanded, hind tibiae with four



TEXT-FIG. 13.

Capenopsis minos n. sp. A, Dorsal view of female (vertex anteriorly incomplete) ; B, vertex (anteriorly incomplete), pronotum and mesonotum ; C, frons (basally incomplete) and clypeus ; D, head (anteriorly incomplete) side view ; E, anal segment of female, dorsal view ; F, female genitalia, ventral view.

spines laterally, seven apically, basal metatarsal segment with ten spines, the second metatarsal segment with 13. Abdomen broad, abdominal terga medially narrowly cleft, ascending at middle line, which is grooved, three distinct rows of linear elevations on each side of middle line, and traces of a fourth. Anal segment of female in dorsal view a little broader than long, distally subrectangulately rounded, laterally depressed, orifice subterminal, oblique. Pregenital sternite with a transverse ridge, distad of which it is inflected dorsad. Lateral pieces of eighth sternite each distinctly produced posteromedially in a rather narrow lobe which does not nearly attain middle line of body. Ovipositor with third valvulae subquadrately rounded, the surface weakly impressed a little basad of distal margin.

Light testaceous ; a band across apex of frons, a band overlapping callus across gena, callus behind eyes, and a broad band in lower half of pronotal lobe creamy, general tint suffused with pink, a dark dense granulation on each side of the pallid line at apex of frons, the band across genae widely bordered piceous above and below, two spots above eyes piceous, upper half of lateral fields of pronotum sprinkled with black, antennae and anterior half of metapleurites dark fuscous, legs sprinkled with black, more densely so distally on femora ; three bands on the pro- and mesotibiae, pro- and mesotarsi and rostrum at apex black, abdominal tergites pinkish testaceous, sprinkled with piceous spots. Tegmina suffused piceous at base and apex, main venation pinkish testaceous sprinkled with black.

Female, length, 6·6 mm.

Holotype female, Willowmore, Capland, Dr. Brauns. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

This species differs from *Capenopsis horvathi* in the form of the carinae of the frons and in the elevation of the lateral margins of the head and the greater elevation of the median carina of the pronotum and mesonotum, in the hollowed-out profile (which is straight in *horvathi*) and in the shape of the anal segment, which in dorsal view is distinctly narrower than in *horvathi*. It also differs in the clypeus being wider than the frons at its widest part, as contrasted with narrower than the frons at its widest part in *horvathi*. In *C. horvathi* the callus behind the eye is obtusely angulate (almost forming a blunt tooth), whereas in *C. minos* it is evenly rounded. The two species also differ markedly in the outline of the ventrolateral lobes of the pronotum ; the outer margin in *C. minos* is strongly and rather abruptly bent as its mid-point, whereas in *C. horvathi* it is evenly curved throughout its length.